| Project Title | Funding | Institution | |
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| Vicarious neural activity, genetic differences and social fear learning | \$51,326 | Oregon Health & Science University | |
| Vasopressin receptors and social attachment | \$121,500 | Emory University | |
| Validating electrophysiological endophenotypes as tranlational biomarkers of autism | \$28,049 | University of Pennsylvania | |
| Using zebrafish and chemical screening to define function of autism genes | \$199,999 | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research | |
| Using iPS cells to study genetically defined forms with autism | \$100,000 | Stanford University | |
| Using induced pluripotent stem cells to identify cellular phenotypes of autism | \$792,000 | Stanford University | |
| Using Drosophila to model the synaptic function of the autism-linked NHE9 | \$75,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | |
| The role of SHANK3 in the etiology of autism spectrum disorder | \$0 | Johns Hopkins University | |
| The role of SHANK3 in autism spectrum disorders | \$180,000 | Mount Sinai School of Medicine | |
| The role of glutamate receptor intereacting proteins in autism | \$62,500 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine | |
| The genetic control of social behavior in the mouse | \$342,540 | University of Hawai'i at Manoa | |
| The genetic and neuroanatomical origin of social behavior | \$391,250 | Baylor College of Medicine | |
| Systematic analysis of neural circuitry in mouse models of autism | \$74,991 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory | |
| Synaptic deficits of iPS cell-derived neurons from patients with autism | \$86,446 | Stanford University | |
| Synaptic and circuitry mechanisms of repetitive behaviors in autism | \$200,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | |
| Studying the neural development of patient-derived stem cells | \$31,250 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine | |
| Studies of pediatrics patients with genetic and metabolic disorders | \$1,546,115 | National Institutes of Health | |
| Small-molecule compounds for treating autism spectrum disorders | \$350,000 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Shank3 mutant characterization in vivo | \$28,000 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | |
| Serotonin, corpus callosum, and autism | \$300,218 | University of Mississippi Medical Center | |
| Serotonin, autism, and investigating cell types for CNS disorders | \$249,000 | Washington University in St. Louis | |
| Role of UBE3A in neocortical plasticity and function | \$0 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Role of UBE3A in neocortical plasticity and function | \$367,500 | Duke University | |
| Role of RAS/RAF/ERK pathway in pathogenesis and treatment of autism | \$51,640 | New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities | |
| Role of cadherin-8 in the assembly of prefrontal cortical circuits | \$31,188 | Mount Sinai School of Medicine | |
| Role of a novel Wnt pathway in autism spectrum disorders | \$600,000 | University of California, San Francisco | |
| Regulation of gene expression in the brain | \$2,003,514 | National Institutes of Health | |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Preclinical testing of novel oxytocin receptor activators in models of autism phenotypes | \$0 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Perinatal choline supplementation as a treatment for autism | \$62,500 | Boston University | |
| Patient iPS cells with copy number variations to model neuropsychiatric disorders | \$348,624 | The Hospital for Sick Children | |
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| Project Title | Funding | Institution | |
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| OCT blockade to restore sociability in 5-HT transporter knock-out mice | \$74,250 | University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | |
| Novel therapeutic targets to treat social behavior deficits in autism and related disorders | \$560,625 | University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | |
| Novel strategies to manipulate Ube3a expression for the treatment of autism and Angelman syndrome | \$0 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | |
| Novel probiotic therapies for autism | \$0 | California Institute of Technology | |
| Novel genetic models of autism | \$336,813 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | |
| Novel approaches to enhance social cognition by stimulating central oxytocin release | \$0 | Emory University | |
| Neuropharmacology of motivation and reinforcement in mouse models of autistic spectrum disorders | \$228,965 | University of North Carolina School of Medicine | |
| Neuroligin function in vivo: Implications for autism and mental retardation | \$388,575 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | |
| Neurobiology of sociability in a mouse model system relevant to autism | \$350,831 | University of Pennsylvania | |
| Neurobiology of mouse models for human chr 16p11.2 microdeletion and ragile X | \$249,480 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | |
| Neurobiological signatures of social dysfunction and repetitive behavior | \$389,854 | Vanderbilt University | |
| Neural and cognitive mechanisms of autism | \$0 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | |
| Murine genetic models of autism | \$142,791 | Vanderbilt University | |
| Modeling and pharmacologic treatment of autism spectrum disorders in Drosophila | \$0 | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University | |
| Mice lacking Shank postsynaptic scaffolds as an animal model of autism | \$0 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | |
| Mechanisms of stress-enhanced aversive conditioning | \$381,250 | Northwestern University | |
| ong-term effects of early-life antipsychotic drug treatment | \$406,200 | Northern Kentucky University | |
| nvestigation of the role of MET kinase in autism | \$0 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine | |
| nvestigating the effects of chromosome 22q11.2 deletions | \$300,000 | Columbia University | |
| nteraction between MEF2 and MECP2 in the pathogenesis of autism spectrum disorders -2 | \$0 | Burnham Institute | |
| nteraction between MEF2 and MECP2 in the pathogenesis of autism spectrum disorders - 1 | \$0 | Burnham Institute | |
| ntegrated approach to the neurobiology of autism spectrum disorders | \$116,672 | Yale University | |
| nsight into MeCP2 function raises therapeutic possibilities for Rett syndrome | \$291,260 | University of California, San Francisco | |
| mpact of an autism associated mutation in DACT1 on brain development and behavior | \$0 | University of California, San Francisco | |
| dentifying therapeutic targets for autism using SHANK3-deficient mice | \$483,773 | Mount Sinai School of Medicine | |
| dentifying impairments in synaptic connectivity in mouse models of ASD | \$0 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | |
| dentifying genetic modifiers of rett syndrome in the mouse | \$0 | Baylor College of Medicine | |

| Project Title | Funding | Institution | | |
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| Identification of autism genes that regulate synaptic NRX/NLG signaling complexes | \$231,066 | Stanford University | | |
| Genomic imbalances at the 22q11 locus and predisposition to autism | \$200,000 | Columbia University | | |
| Genetic models of serotonin transporter regulation linked to mental disorders | \$219,038 | Medical University of South Carolina | | |
| Functional study of synaptic scaffold protein SHANK3 and autism mouse model | \$150,000 | Duke University | | |
| Functional genomic dissection of language-related disorders | \$320,076 | University of Oxford | | |
| Exploring the neuronal phenotype of autism spectrum disorders using induced pluripotent stem cells | \$368,475 | Stanford University | | |
| Examination of the mGluR-mTOR pathway for the identification of potential therapeutic targets to treat fragile X | \$542,684 | University of Pennsylvania | | |
| Effect of abnormal calcium influx on social behavior in autism | \$31,250 | University of California, San Francisco | | |
| Dissecting the neural control of social attachment | \$764,776 | University of California, San Francisco | | |
| Dissecting the circuitry basis of autistic-like behaviors in mice | \$350,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | | |
| Development of a high-content neuronal assay to screen therapeutics for the treatment of cognitive dysfunction in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | | |
| Developing a new model system to study mechanisms of attention control | \$60,000 | Stanford University | | |
| Deficits in tonic inhibition and the pathology of autism spectrum disorders | \$31,250 | Tufts University | | |
| Control of synaptic protein synthesis in the pathogenesis and therapy of autism | \$301,087 | Massachusetts General Hospital | | |
| Characterization of autism susceptibility genes on chromosome 15q11-13 | \$51,326 | Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center | | |
| Central vasopressin receptors and affiliation (supplement) | \$25,000 | Emory University | | |
| Central vasopressin receptors and affiliation | \$360,225 | Emory University | | |
| Cellular and molecular pathways of cortical afferentation in autism spectrum disorders | \$15,000 | University of Geneva | | |
| Cellular and genetic correlates of increased head size in autism spectrum disorder | \$405,041 | Yale University | | |
| Behavioral and physiological consequences of disrupted Met signaling | \$800,000 | University of Southern California | | |
| Autism iPSCs for studying function and dysfunction in human neural development | \$481,461 | Scripps Research Institute | | |
| A probiotic therapy for autism | \$62,500 | California Institute of Technology | | |
| A novel cell-based assay for autism research and drug discovery | \$0 | University of Arizona | | |
| Animal models of neuropsychiatric disorders | \$1,776,673 | National Institutes of Health | | |
| Animal models of autism: Pathogenesis and treatment | \$0 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | | |
| Animal model of speech sound processing in autism | \$283,249 | University of Texas at Dallas | | |
| A mouse model for human chromosome 7q11.23 duplication syndrome | \$49,452 | University of Toronto | | |

| Project Title | Funding | Institution |
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| Adverse prenatal environment and altered social and anxiety-related behaviors | \$0 | University of Pennsylvania |
| 16p11.2 deletion mice: Autism-relevant phenotypes and treatment discovery | \$0 | Stanford University |
| 16p11.2: defining the gene(s) responsible | \$350,000 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |